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Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

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FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.			
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
31 August 2016	Briefing Charts	31 August 2016 – 03 October 2016	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
Modeling Fluid-Structure Interaction in			
	5b. GRANT NUMBER		
		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
Sam Dupas			
-		5e. TASK NUMBER	
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
		Q0XZ	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.		
Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC		REPORT NO.	
AFRL/RQRM			
4 Draco Drive			
Edwards AFB, CA 93524-7160			
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY	NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
Air Farra Dassaul I abareter (AFMC	7)		
Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC	·)	44 00001000/4001170010 050007	
AFRL/RQR		11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT	
5 Pollux Drive		NUMBER(S)	
Edwards AFB, CA 93524-7048	AFRL-RQ-ED-VG-2016-281		
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12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

For presentation at Intern Symposium IV (Internal); AFRL RQ-West, Edwards AFB, CA (31 August 2016)

PA Case Number: #16480; Clearance Date: 10/3/2016

Prepared in collaboration with Sierra Lobo

14. ABSTRACT

Viewgraph/Briefing Charts

15. SUBJECT TERM

N/A

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:		17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON G. Trapp	
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE	SAR	18	19b. TELEPHONE NO (include area code)
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	SAK		N/A



Air Force Research Laboratory





Modeling Fluid-Structure Interaction in ANSYS Workbench

31 August 2016

Sam Dupas AFRL/RQRM Sierra Lobo, Inc.

Integrity ★ Service ★ Excellence



About Me





Vishal Parikh MemorialScholarship/AFRLInternship



Propulsion Chief Engineer '16-'17

Create a student-built hybrid rocket motor

AFRL/RQRM Aging & Surveillance (A&S) Group





Outline





Fluid-Structure Interaction (FSI)

ANSYS Workbench Capabilities

Performing FSI Analysis in ANSYS Workbench

1-Way FSI

2-Way FSI

- Automating FSI Analysis

Conclusions & Future Work

Acknowledgements





/ Aging & Surveillance Problem



- A&S attempts to figure out how an individual motor will behave after being stored for a period of time.
- Develop ways to gather data on individual motors.
- propellant, liner, and case, which all have changing mechanical Model curing and aging of properties.
- Model firing of motor to determine final behavior.
- to analyze fluid-structure interaction. **Goal was to use ANSYS Workbench**
- Give a service life estimate for each individual motor, instead of a fleet wide SLE.

• Env. Sensors SRM • NDE

Models

PropellantRocketPerformance

Estimate Service Life

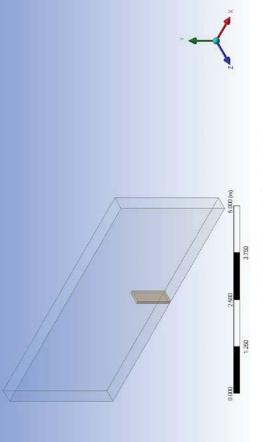


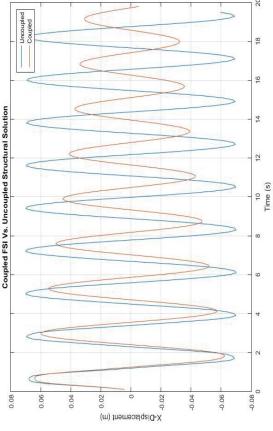


Fluid-Structure Interaction



- Fluid exerts loads on a solid structure, which then deforms.
- Deformed solid changes the fluid flow characteristics.
- Situation can be modeled with various degrees of coupling between CFD and structural solvers.
- CFD → Structural
- CFD ⇔ Structural
- In an A&S scenario, FSI is between combustion gas and remaining solid propellant.
- Nonlinear viscoelasticity of materials makes simulation even more difficult.





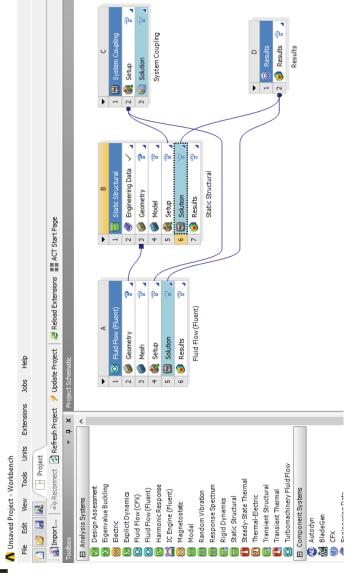




ANSYS Workbench



- Multiphysics application A Unsaved Project Workbench containing multiple solvers.
- Fluid, Structural, Dynamics, Thermal, Electromagnetic
- transient simulations Steady state and are possible.
- For FSI:
- **CFD Solver: Fluent**
- Structural Solver: ANSYS **Mechanical**
- that data transfers are Important limitation is only supported for 3D simulations.







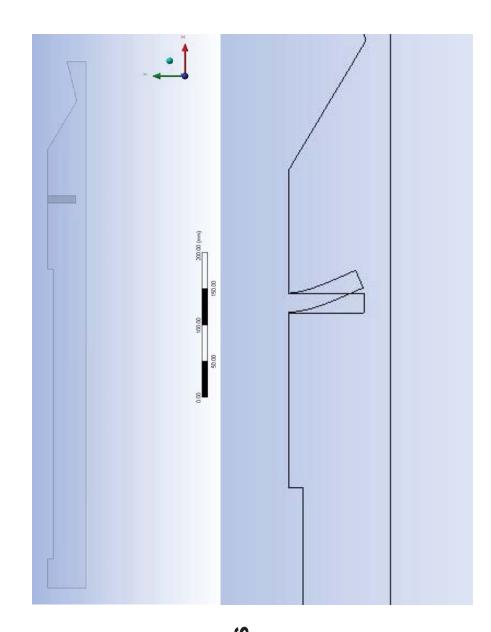
1-Way Steady State FSI



- 2D axisymmetric geometry.
- Fluent adjusts the inlet defined function (UDF). mass flux using a user

$$- \dot{m}/_A = \rho \times \dot{r} = \rho \times \alpha P^n$$

- reimporting data allows workaround for 3D **Exporting and** limitation.
- Solution is not coupled fully, lacks accuracy in situations with large deformations.
- transient simulation. 1-way data transfer does not support



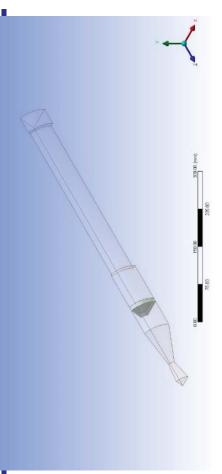


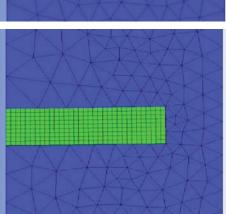


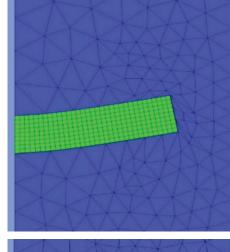
2-Way Steady State FSI



- The fluid mesh is deformed along with the structure.
- Revolved version of 2D geometry.
- Force ramping was used to prevent excessive overshoot in solid.
- Not valid for transient simulations.
- Max deformation was about 66% of a 1-way solution on the same geometry.
- 9.3 mm vs 5.9 mm





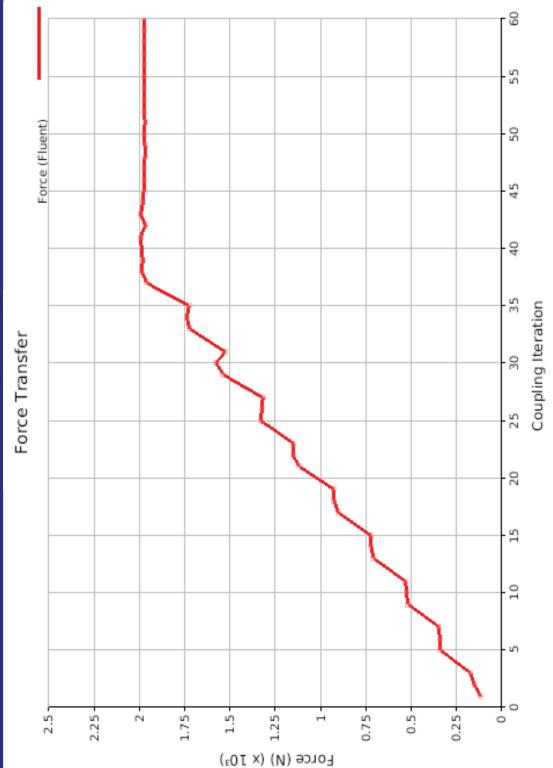






Steady-State FSI Force Ramping





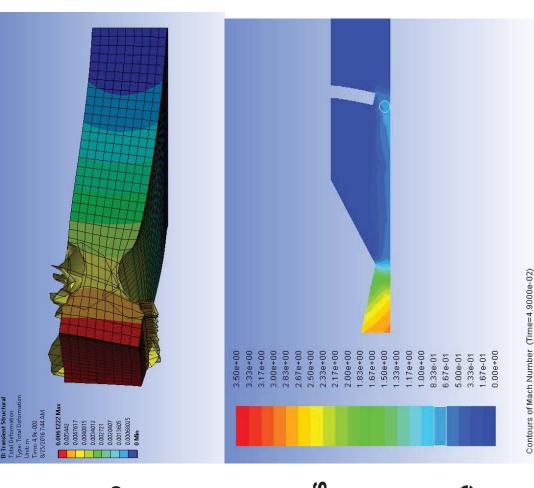




2-Way Transient FSI



- Overshoot issues were solved by making the time step very small (0.001 seconds).
- Once transients die down the time step can be increased.
- simulating actual motor behavior are integrated into fluid solution. **Becomes useful when UDF's**
- Transient ignition, nozzle erosion, and more.
- The propellant flap initially chokes the flow, then the flow becomes subsonic.
- Important to avoid bore choking when designing actual motors.
- Results approach the steady state solution before breaking down from excessive deformation.

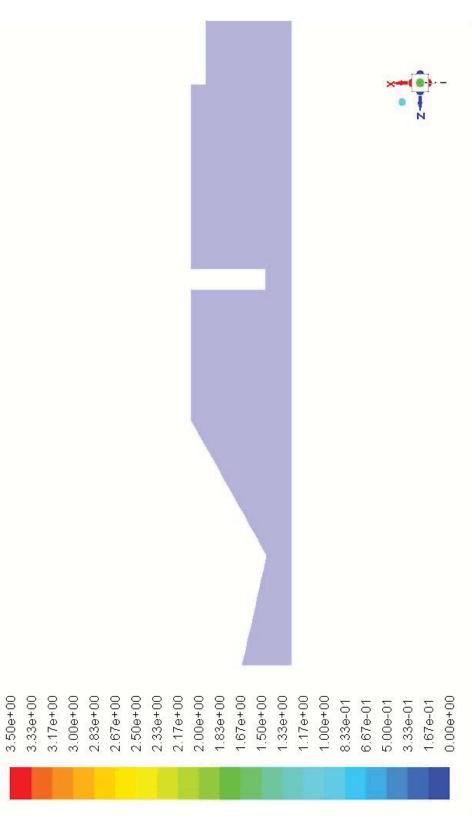






Transient FSI Results



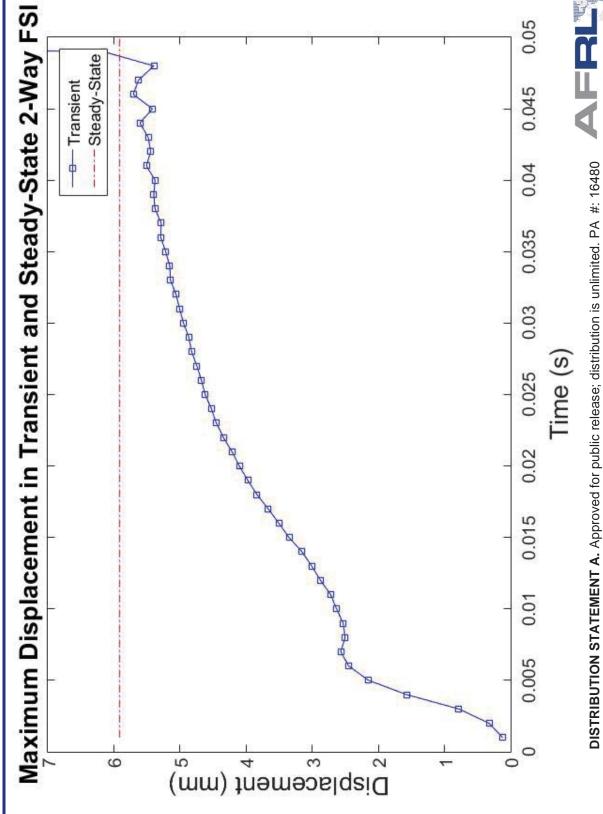


Aug 25, 2016 ANSYS Fluent Release 17.0 (3d, dp, pbns, dynamesh, sstkw, transient) Contours of Mach Number (Time=0.0000e+00)



Transient FSI Results





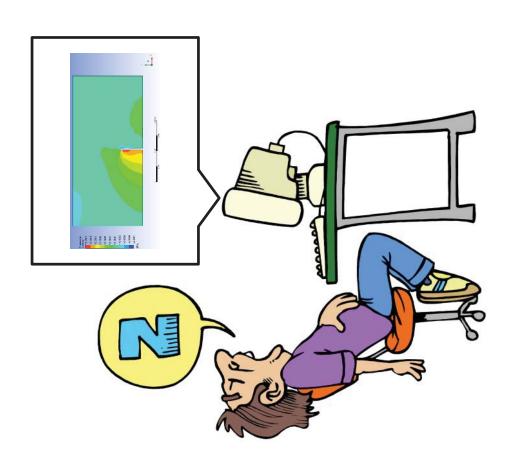


Automating ANSYS



- **ANSYS** can read Python scripts with instructions on how to perform an analysis.
- Fluent & Mechanical are "Data-Integrated" applications.
- "Native" apps like System Coupling allow for direct scripting.
- respective scripting languages. Data-integrated apps must be sent commands in their
- Most important feature (available in both Workbench and Fluent) is ability to record journals/scripts.
- that will replicate those actions.

 DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. PA #: 16480 ANSYS will create a Python file analysis once by hand, and An analyst can perform the



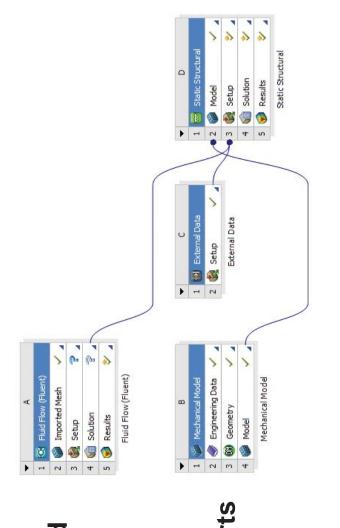




Automated 1-Way FSI



- First attempt at automated analysis.
- Automatic Integrated New Technology Enabling Rapid Numerical Solutions (AutoINTERNS)
- Reads fluid and solid geometries, sets up and solves fluid problem, exports pressure to ANSYS Mechanical, and sets up structural analysis.
- Does not give a lot of flexibility in an analysis.





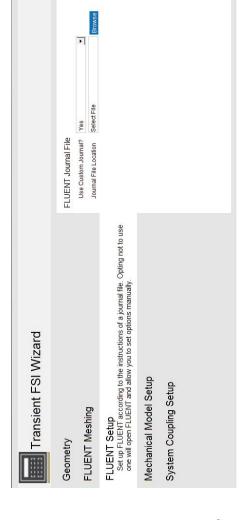


Automated 2-Way FSI



ANSYS Guided Process

- XML file combined with Python
- HTML and images can also be added.
- process that a user can Creates a step by step follow.
- Tasks like component/data linkage creation can still be automated.
- Others like geometry creation/import can be left to the user.
- extension file that can be "compiled" into a single loaded on any ANSYS Once coded, files are installation.









Conclusions & Future Work



Conclusions

- ANSYS Workbench provides an intuitive framework for coupled analysis.
- Many steps can be automated, which simplifies complicated or repeated analyses.
- 1-way coupling is generally not adequate for SRM simulation.
- ANSYS is exportable technology, which facilitates collaboration with foreign countries.
- Existing UDFs already work with Fluent, and need no modification.
- The requirement for 3D geometry increases computational load.

Future Work

- Improve long term stability of transient simulation.
- Integrate UDF's that better model transient motor behavior.
- Validate ANSYS Workbench solutions with test data.
- Add functionality to FSI Guided Process, such as images and help files.





Acknowledgements



Thanks to:

Bill Harrigan and Geoffrey Trapp Lt. Saif Ahmed

And everyone else at: Sierra Lobo, Inc. RQRM AFRL **UCLA**